

### IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification at page 5, line 5 thru page 6, line 2 as follows:

TABLE 1 shows exemplary refrigerants for use in the compression type heat pump.

TABLE 1

NAME OF REFRIGERANT	GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL	TOXICITY	COMBUSTIBILITY	COP*
Carbon dioxide	1	No	No	Equal
Ammonia	0	Yes	Low	Equal or higher
Air	0	No	No	Lower
Propane	3	No	Low	Equal or higher
CFC Substitute R407C	1500	No	No	Equal
CFC Substitute <del>R410C</del> R410A	1700	No	No	Equal
Currently unprohibited CFC (HCFC)	1700	No	No	Equal

\* Coefficient of Performance: comparison made with HCFC

Source: Material from Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry

As shown in TABLE 1, carbon dioxide is nontoxic and lower in environmental load than other refrigerants, and may therefore be deemed to be an ideal refrigerant. In addition, the CFC and substitutes thereof have high critical temperatures approximate to 100°C, and thus the temperature of warm water should not be higher than 65°C or so in view of energy efficiency; in contrast, carbon dioxide having critical temperature of approximately 31°C can be supplied with warm water of approximately ~~90°C~~ 80°C in temperature. Accordingly, high-efficiency energy transport can be achieved using warm water generated in the exhaust heat recovery system. Moreover, thus-generated warm water exhibits high temperature, and the warm water can be supplied stably; therefore, the warm water can be utilized not only for heating but also for local air conditioning.